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## (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date  
17 July 2003 (17.07.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 03/057233 A1

(51) International Patent Classification: A61K 35/78

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/KR03/00031

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(22) International Filing Date: 9 January 2003 (09.01.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK,  
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,  
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,  
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
10-2002-0001474 10 January 2002 (10.01.2002) KR(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RNL  
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KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),  
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),  
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,  
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI,  
SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,  
GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 03/057233 A1

(54) Title: COMPOSITION FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING MASTITIS OF DAIRY CATTLE

(57) Abstract: A composition comprising 0.1 to 20 wt% of chitosan-chitoooligosaccharide and 0.1 to 10 wt% of bromelain as active  
ingredients is useful for decreasing the number of somatic cells in raw milk and preventing or treating mastitis.

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WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

1

## COMPOSITION FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING MASTITIS OF DAIRY CATTLE

### Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a composition for preventing or treating mastitis of dairy cattle.

### Background of the Invention

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Mastitis is one of the most serious diseases that afflict dairy cows and caused by various pathogenic microorganisms e.g., *Straphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, and *Streptococcus uberis*. Infected cows suffer from inflamed mammary gland and produce less milk, and, further, the milk produced is of poor quality, containing an increased number of somatic cells such as neutrophils. Thus, the number of somatic cells in milk can be used as a measure of the health condition of dairy cattle and the quality of milk.

Conventionally, various antibiotics and other drugs have been used for treating mastitis. However, a long-term treatment with such drugs induces drug-resistant bacteria thereby making the mastitis chronic and incurable. Accordingly, an improved drug effective for treating or preventing mastitis has been desired.

### Summary of the Invention

It is, therefore, the object of the present invention to provide a composition effectively preventing or treating mastitis, thereby decreasing the number of somatic cells in raw milk.

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### Detailed Description of the Invention

In accordance with the object, the present invention provides a

DA

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

2

composition for decreasing somatic cells in raw milk and effectively preventing or treating mastitis, comprising 0.1 to 20 wt % of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide and 0.1 to 10 wt% of bromelain as active ingredients. The inventive composition may further comprise 0.01 to 10 wt% of licorice, 0.5 to 30 wt% of Zn or a salt thereof and/or 10 to 60 wt% of a fermented culture.

Chitosan-chitooligosaccharide employed in the present invention is as a form of chitosan which shows a broad antibiotic effect capable of lowering the number of somatic cells. The ratio of chitosan to chitooligosaccharide is preferably 1: 0.5 to 1: 0.75.

Generally, chitooligosaccharide is prepared by enzymatically disintegrating chitin or chitosan into acetylglucosamine or glucosamine unit having a molecular weight of less than 3,000 dalton and is water-soluble. The chitosan employed in the present invention promotes the differentiation of immunocytes, and especially increases the number of polymorphonuclear leukocyte (PMN), macrophage (M) and natural killer cell (NK) to enhance the antibiotic effects of PMN plus M and NK plus M as well as the inhibitory effect against other etiological factors.

Further, the composition of the present invention comprises bromelain which is a protease having anti-inflammatory activity. Bromelain employed in the present invention is optionally coated with enteric coating agents soluble only in the intestine. Bromelain is absorbed through the intestine, but it is unstable in the highly acidic environment of the stomach of a ruminant animal such as dairy cattle. Accordingly, the coated bromelain is designed to be stable in such gastric acid environment and enhance the absorption in the intestine.

Bromelain employed in the present invention may be coated first with a 1<sup>st</sup> aqueous coating agent at a low temperature, and then with a 2<sup>nd</sup> coating agent, for an increased stability in the stomach and a controlled release in the intestine. The 1<sup>st</sup> aqueous coating agent may be sodium alginate, alginic acid, polymethylmetacrylate, e.g., Budragait (L30D, LS30D) and Kollicoat MP (BASF), wheat protein, soybean protein, methylcellulose (MC), hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC), hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), e.g., pharma coat and aqua coat, gums such as Guar gum, Locust bean gum, Xanthan

DA

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

3

gum, Gellan gum and Arabia gum or a mixture thereof. The aqueous coating agents are water-soluble or water-dispersible and can be easily employed by using water as a solvent, avoiding the use of toxic organic solvents. Among the above, sodium alginate is preferred.

5 The 2<sup>nd</sup> coating agent may be an enteric coating agent; a swell coating agent such as carbopol; and Arabia gum; or other release-control coating agents, and it is preferably a corn extract protein or an artificially processed material thereof, e.g., Zein-DP and prolamin; sodium alginate; alginic acid; polymethylmetacrylate, e.g., Eudragit (L30D, LS30D) and Kollicoat MP  
10 (BASF); shellac; hydroxypropylmethylcellulosephthalate (HPMCP); hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC); hydroxypropylmethylcelluloseacetatesuccinate (HPMCAS); carboxymethylcellulose (CMC); hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC); celluloseacetatephthalate (CAP); ethylcellulose (EC); methylcellulose (MC); soybean protein; wheat protein;  
15 chitin; chitinsan; agar; carrageenan; pectin; carbopol; gums such as Guar gum, Locust bean gum, Xanthan gum, Gellan gum and Arabia gum; or a mixture thereof, more preferably, corn extract protein, hydroxypropylmethylcellulosephthalate (HPMCP) or shellac.

Further, the composition of the present invention may further comprise  
20 0.01 to 10 wt% of licorice, which functions to mitigate inflammation.

The composition of the present invention may still further comprise 0.5 to 30 wt% of Zn or a salt thereof. Preferably, the zinc or its salt is in the form of a chelate with methionine, acetate or protenate for improving the absorption rate thereof. A Zn compound such as zinc oxide and zinc sulfate and an  
25 organozinc such as zinc methionine, zinc acetate and zinc protenate are preferred.

Moreover, the composition of the present invention may further comprise 10 to 60 wt% of a fermented culture, which is a dried culture medium containing microorganisms in a viable form. The microorganisms employed  
30 in the present invention may be *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus terreus*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Bacillus subtilis*, and, *Aspergillus oryzae* which is known to enhance milk production, is preferred.

In addition, the composition of the present invention may comprise

DA

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

4

formulating additives such as a solution adjuvant, a moisturizing agent, a diluent and the like, if necessary. Specifically, the solution adjuvant may be at least one selected from polyethyleneglycols, glycerin fatty acids, sorbitan fatty acid esters, propyleneglycol, glycerin, triethylcitrate, triacetin, cetyl alcohol or stearyl alcohol, and used in the amount of 0.5 to 50 wt% based on the weight of the total coated granules. The moisturizing agent may be sorbitol, mannitol, xylitol or inositol, and the diluent may be corn starch, wheat shorts, dextrose, defatted rice bran or soybean meal.

The composition of the present invention may be prepared by a process comprising the following steps of:

- 1) coating bromelain;
- 2) mixing active ingredients;
- 3) adding optional ingredients with the mixture obtained in step (2);
- 4) adding a carrier to the mixture obtained in step (3); and
- 5) pelletizing the mixture obtained in step (4).

In step (1), bromelain may be coated in a flowing layer assembly apparatus. A preferable embodiment of the present invention employs an aqueous solution of sodium alginate as the 1<sup>st</sup> coating agent and a coating mixture of Zein-DP and ethanol as the 2<sup>nd</sup> coating agent.

In step (2), 0.1 to 10 wt% of the coated bromelain is mixed with 0.1 to 10 wt% of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, using a ribbon mixer at room temperature.

In step (3), 0.5 to 30 wt% of zinc or a salt thereof, 0.01 to 10 wt% of licorice and/or 10 to 60 wt% of fermented culture are added to the mixture obtained in step (2) using a mixer at room temperature.

In step (4), a carrier is mixed with the mixture obtained in step (3) using a ribbon mixer. Preferably, the carrier may be alfalfa, corn starch, gluten, wheat four or molasses.

In step (5), the mixture obtained in step (4) is pelletized, preferably at a temperature of about 121 °C.

The composition of the present invention may be administered to dairy cows by way of admixing with feedstuff, or formulated by mixing with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or additives for oral administration or

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

DM

5

injection. The formulation for oral administration may be in various forms e.g., powder, granule, tablet, capsule, solution such as drench, emulsion, and suspension. The inventive composition for injection may comprise distilled water, ethyloleinate, ethanol, propyleneglycol or glycerine as a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; ascorbic acid, sodium bisulfite, sodium pyrosulfite or tocopherol as an antioxidant; and phenylmercury nitrate, thimerosal, benzalkonium chloride, phenol, cresol, paraoxy methylbenzoate or benzyl alcohol as a preservative.

The composition may further comprise conventional vitamins, saccharides such as glucose and lactose, starch, wheat shorts, vermiculite or various feed powders and liquid enzymes for animals in an acceptable amount.

The daily dosage of the active ingredient of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide ranges from 20 to 4,000 mg/animal in case of feedstuff additive pellet, and 1,000 to 2,000 g/ton of feedstuff in case of the powder or the granule. However, it should be understood that the amount of the active ingredient actually administered should be determined in light of various relevant factors including the condition of the dairy cows to be treated, and, therefore, the dosage suggested above should not be construed to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

The composition of the present invention can be used for effective prevention or treatment of mastitis, leading to a marked decrease in the number of somatic cells in raw milk, as well as an increased milk productivity.

The following Examples are intended to further illustrate the present invention only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1: The effect of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide on the death of causative pathogens of mastitis

The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide on the causative bacteria of mastitis, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* and *Streptococcus uberis* (Microbiology Laboratory of College of Veterinary

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

DA

6

Medicine, Seoul National University), were measured as follows.

Each species of bacteria was cultured in TSB medium (tryptic soy broth; bacto tryptone 17 g, bacto soytone 3 g, bacto dextrose 2.5 g, sodium chloride 5 g and dipotassium phosphate), the number of cells was counted, and  
 5 diluted in TSB to  $5 \times 10^4$  cells/100  $\mu$ l, and inoculated into a titration. 0.1, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 15 mg/l of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide (1:0.75, EZBio, Inc) were respectively added thereto, cultured at 25°C for 24 hours, 10  $\mu$ l (5 mg/ml) of MTT (3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) and 10x phosphate buffer (PBS pH 7.0) were added thereto, and the extent of  
 10 color developed was measured with a micro plate reader at 570nm. The results are shown in Table 1.

[Table 1]

Concentration (mg/l)	Staphylococcus aureus	Streptococcus agalactiae	Streptococcus dysgalactiae	Streptococcus uberis
0.1	++	++	++	++
0.5	++	++	++	++
1	++	++	++	++
3	++	++	++	++
5	+	++	+	++
6	+	+	+	++
7	+	+	+	+
8	+	+	+	+
9	+	+	-	+
10	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-
MIC	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	9 mg/l	10 mg/l

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Table 1 shows that MIC of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide is 9 to 10 mg/l for each species of bacteria.

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

DA

7

Example 2: The controlling effect of the combined use of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide and bromelain on the causative pathogens of mastitis

In order to check the controlling effect of the combination of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide and bromelain on the causative pathogens of mastitis, the MIC of the combination was measured by the procedure of Example 1. 1 mg/l of 1000 CDU/mg bromelain (B) (Pineapple meal, Hong Mao Biochemical Co., Ltd., Taiwan) was combined with 0.1, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 15 mg/l of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide (C). CDU (Casein Digestion Unit), the amount of bromelain required for isolating 1  $\mu$ g of tyrosine from casein at 37°C for 1 minute, represents the enzymatic activity of bromelain, and 1000 CDU means that 1 mg of bromelain isolates 1 mg of tyrosine. The results are shown in Table 2.

[Table 2]

Concentration (C+B) (mg/l)	Staphylococcus aureus	Streptococcus agalactiae	Streptococcus dysgalactiae	Streptococcus uberis
0.1+1	++	++	++	++
0.5+1	++	++	++	++
1+1	++	++	++	++
2+1	++	++	+	++
3+1	+	+	+	+
5+1	+	+	+	+
6+1	+	+	+	+
7+1	+	+	+	+
8+1	+	+	-	-
9+1	-	-	-	-
MIC	9 mg/l	9 mg/l	8 mg/l	8 mg/l

Table 2 shows that the MIC of the chitosan-chitooligosaccharide and



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WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

8

bromelain (C+B) combination is 8 to 9 mg/l for each species of bacteria, which is lower than the MIC of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide alone.

5 Example 3: The effect of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide on the number of somatic cells in raw milk

In order to identify the optimal concentration of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide for lowering somatic cells in raw milk, 5, 7.5 and 10 mg daily doses of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide dissolved in water were orally administered to respective experimental groups by using a PET bottle, while a control group was not given chitosan-chitooligosaccharide. Each group consisted of 10 dairy cows, and milking was carried out for 8 weeks. The change of the number of somatic cells in raw milk was measured with Fossomatic 300, wherein the somatic cells were coated with fluorescent ethyidium bromide and spread on a disk, and the number of the somatic cells was measured with a halogen lamp. The mean value of the results that obtained is shown in Table 3.

[Table 3]

Somatic cell counts (10 <sup>4</sup> /ml) Time (week)	chitosan-chitooligosaccharide (dosage/day)			
	0 mg	5 mg	7.5 mg	10 mg
0	67.4	68.1	67.5	67.2
1	62.0	51.9	49.0	48.5
2	63.9	49.8	38.7	36.1
3	68.1	31.1	29.1	27.5
4	66.2	30.8	25.3	23.8
5	67.1	32.7	23.2	24.5
6	62.0	29.9	24.1	23.5
7	60.1	32.1	22.9	23.0
8	64.2	30.1	22.0	22.7

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

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9

Table 3 demonstrates that the number of somatic cells in the raw milk taken from the experimental groups is markedly lower than that of the control group. Specifically, 5, 7.5 and 10 mg groups showed 53.1%, 65.7% and 64.6% decrease in the number of somatic cells as compared to the control group, respectively. Accordingly, an optimal concentration of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide for lowering the number of somatic cells in raw milk was determined to be 7.5 mg/day.

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Example 4: The effect of licorice in lowering the number of somatic cells

In order to measure the effect of licorice in lowering the somatic cells in raw milk, 100, 200 and 300 mg daily doses of licorice containing 7% of glycyrrhizine as an active ingredient (Daepyeong, Inc.) were orally administered to respective experimental groups, while a control group was not given licorice. Each group consisted of 10 dairy cows, and milking was carried out for 6 weeks. The change of the number of somatic cells in raw milk was measured by the method of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 4.

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[Table 4]

Somatic cell counts ( $10^4/\text{ml}$ ) Time (week)	Licorice (dosage/day)			
	0 mg	100 mg	200 mg	300 mg
0	80.2	80.1	81.0	80.5
1	81.2	69.4	69.9	70.1
2	81.4	51.2	51.4	49.2
3	80.8	40.5	40.3	38.7
4	79.8	35.1	38.7	35.1
5	80.4	30.8	35.1	34.2
6	81.0	30.0	34.4	35.8

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

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As shown in Table 4, the experimental groups show lower somatic cell number than the control group.

Example 5: The effect of zinc in lowering the number of somatic cells

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In order to examine the effect of zinc in lowering the number of somatic cells in raw milk, 100 and 200 mg daily doses of zinc in the form of zinc-methionine (Samjo, Inc.) dissolved in water were orally administered to respective experimental groups by using a catheter bottle, while a control group was not given zinc methionine. Each group consisted of 20 dairy cows, and milking was carried out for 8 weeks. The change in the number of somatic cells in raw milk was measured by the method of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 5.

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[Table 5]

Somatic cell counts (10 <sup>4</sup> /ml)	Zinc methionine (dosage/day)		
	0 mg	100 mg	200 mg
Time (week)			
0	56.7	54.1	55.2
1	55.1	40.1	39.7
2	54.1	35.2	34.9
3	56.1	30.9	29.4
4	55.1	28.1	27.9
5	57.1	30.6	28.4
6	54.5	27.3	26.8
7	55.3	28.2	29.8
8	57.1	27.9	28.1

As shown in Table 5, the experimental groups show lower somatic cell numbers than the control group. Specifically, the 100 and 200 mg groups show somatic cell numbers which were 51.1% and 50.8% lower than that of the

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WO 03/057233

PC1/KR03/00031

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11

control group, respectively. Accordingly, an optimal concentration of zinc for lowering the number of somatic cells in raw milk was determined to be 100 mg/day.

5 Example 6: The stability of the coated bromelain in gastric acid

The pH in stomach of dairy cattle is 1 to 2, and digestion takes about 6 hours. As the optimal pH for bromelain activity is 4.5 to 5.0, bromelain of the present invention was double-coated for the protection thereof in such a gastric  
10 environment as follows.

1000 CDU of bromelain (Pineapple meal Hong Mao Biochemical Co., Ltd., Taiwan) was coated first by spraying an aqueous solution of sodium alginate, and then coated with a solution containing Zein-DP in 80% ethanol, using a flowing layer assembly apparatus.

15 An artificial gastric solution of pH 1.2 was prepared in accordance with the standard manual of United States Pharmacopeia (USP). Coated and uncoated bromelains of 1000 CDU were each soaked in 0.1 l of the artificial gastric solution for 6 hours, and the CDU of each bromelain was determined by measuring the amount of tyrosine discharged while adding each bromelain to  
20 an aqueous casein solution by 1mg at a time.

Uncoated and coated bromelains showed 300 and 900 CDU, respectively. The double-coated bromelain according to the present invention was thus confirmed to be stable and maintain its enzymatic activity in the gastric acid.

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Example 7: The effect of the coated bromelain in lowering the number of somatic cells

In order to measure the effect of coated bromelain in lowering the  
30 number of somatic cells in raw milk, 3, 6, and 9 mg daily doses of coated bromelain dissolved in water was orally administered to respective experimental groups by using a catheter bottle, while a control group was not given the coated bromelain. Each group consisted of 10 dairy cows, and

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

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12

milking was carried out for 6 weeks. The change of the number of somatic cells in raw milk was measured by the method of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 6.

5 [Table 6]

Time (week)	Somatic cell counts (10 <sup>4</sup> /ml)	Coated Bromelain (dosage/day)			
		0 mg	3 mg	6 mg	9 mg
0		84.4	85.1	86.0	84.5
1		85.2	70.4	65.8	60.1
2		86.7	61.2	47.1	42.2
3		84.1	42.5	35.1	38.7
4		85.5	40.1	38.7	30.1
5		82.0	41.8	30.1	31.2
6		83.4	40.7	31.4	30.8

As shown in Table 6, the experimental groups showed markedly lower somatic cell numbers in raw milk than the control group. Specifically, the 3, 6,  
 10 and 9 mg groups showed somatic cell numbers which are 51.2%, 62.35% and 63.07% lower than that of the control group, respectively. Accordingly, an optimal concentration of coated bromelain for lowering the number of somatic cells in raw milk was determined to be 9 mg/day.

15 Example 8: The effect of the combination of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, zinc methionine and coated bromelain in lowering the number of somatic cells

Aqueous solutions of 7.5 mg/l containing chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, 100 mg/l of zinc methionine and 9 mg/l of coated bromelain, respectively, were  
 20 prepared and mixed to obtain formulation A which contained chitosan-chitooligosaccharide and zinc methionine, as well as formulation B which contained chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, zinc methionine and coated bromelain. The formulations were orally administered to respective experimental groups,

WO 03/057133

PCT/KR03/00031

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13

while only water was fed to a control group. Each group consisted of 30 dairy cows, and milking was carried out for 8 weeks. The change in the number of somatic cells in raw milk was measured by the method of Example 3 and the results are shown in Table 7.

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[Table 7]

Somatic cell counts (10 <sup>4</sup> /ml)	Control	Formulation A	Formulation B
Time (week)			
0	50.1	51.2	50.9
1	49.8	40.1	40.6
2	51.1	32.7	31.0
3	50.0	27.4	22.1
4	48.9	19.7	16.7
5	49.7	20.1	15.4
6	51.1	18.5	17.0
7	49.1	19.1	16.1
8	49.7	18.7	15.1

The number of somatic cells for the control group was fluctuated a little depending on the environmental change. As indicated in Table 7, the experimental groups administered with the composition of the present invention showed a marked decrease in the number of somatic cells in raw milk as compared with the control group. Specifically, formulation A group shows a 62.4% decrease in the number of somatic cell as compared to the control group, and formulation B group, a 69.6% decrease, while the grade of the raw milk was improved from the 2nd or 3rd to 1st. Also, formulation B was found to be superior to formulation A.

#### Example 9: The effect of fermented culture on increasing milk production

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WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

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14

The effect of the culture of *Aspergillus oryzae* (Genbiotech, Inc.) in lowering the number of somatic cells and increasing milk production was tested. *Aspergillus oryzae* was cultured by a solid fermentation method (Raper, K.B. et al., The genus *Aspergillus*, R.E. Krieger Publishing company, Huntington, NY, USA, 1965). 200 g of the dried culture was added to formulation B of Example 7 to obtain formulation C. Formulation B and formulation C were orally administered to respective experimental groups. Each group consisted of 40 dairy cows, and milking was carried out for 5 weeks. The change in the number of somatic cells in raw milk is shown in Table 8.

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[Table 8]

	Somatic cell counts (10 <sup>4</sup> /ml)	Milk production (kg/day/cow)
Control	49.8	29.7
Formulation B	15.7 (68.4% Decrease)	31.8 (7.1% Increase)
Formulation C	16.0 (67.9% Decrease)	33.1 (11.4% Increase)

As shown in Table 8, the experimental groups shows about 68% lower number of somatic cells than the control group, while the formulation B and C groups give 7.1 % and 11.1% increases in milk production, respectively, as compared to the control group.

Example 10: The effect of the combination of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, zinc methionine, coated bromelain, licorice and fermented culture in lowering the number of somatic cells

Formulation D containing 11.4 wt% of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, 1 wt% of coated bromelain, 10 wt% of zinc methionine, 10 wt% of licorice and 20 wt% of fermented culture was prepared. The formulation was orally administered to experimental groups, while only water was fed to control groups. Experimental groups and control groups were respectively consisted of 74 and 27 dairy cows collected from 5 farms as shown in Table 9 and

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

D1

15

milking was carried out every 2 weeks for 10 weeks. The change in the number of somatic cells in raw milk was measured by the method of Example 3 and the results are shown in Table 9.

5 [Table 9]

Farm	Group	No. of Cows	Somatic cell counts (Mean $\times 10^4$ /ml)					
			0 week	2 week	4 week	6 week	8 week	10 week
A	Exp	19	61.4	47.0	34.0	38.9	36.4	37.2
	Con	11	13.7	28.4	12.2	23.1	20.1	29.3
B	Exp	4	6.4	12.1	18.9	8.9	10.7	12.5
	Con	16	11.6	15.4	18.2	15.5	16.4	16.8
C	Exp	17	66.5	56.6	43.2	28.1	29.3	28.9
D	Exp	10	17.4	15.4	9.1	12.7	9.4	13.0
E	Exp	24	20.7	17.2	18.7	21.8	17.9	21.6
Total	Exp	74	34.5 (100%)	29.7 (86.0%)	24.8 (71.8)	22.1 (64.0%)	21.2 (61.5%)	22.5 (65.2%)
	Con	27	12.7 (100%)	21.9 (173%)	15.2 (119.8%)	19.3 (152.7%)	18.3 (143.7%)	23.1 (181.9%)

As indicated in Table 9, the experimental groups administered with the composition of the present invention showed a marked decrease in the number of somatic cells in raw milk as compared with the control groups. Specifically, the experimental groups shows a 14.0%, 28.2%, 36%, 38.5% and 34.8% decrease in the number of somatic cells 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 weeks after the administration of formulation D, respectively. The number of somatic cells started to decrease 2 weeks after the administration and lowest 6 to 8 weeks after the administration.

Example 11: The effect of the combination of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide, zinc methionine, coated bromelain, licorice and fermented culture in lowering the number of somatic cells and milk productivity



WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

DA

16

Formulation D of Example 10 was orally administered to 623 dairy cows for 42 days in Corona, California, U.S.A. The daily dosage of administration was 20g/cow. Milking was carried out for 6 weeks and the change in the number of somatic cells in raw milk and the amount of produced milk are shown in Table 10.

[Table 10]

Time (week)	0	6
Somatic Cell Counts ( $10^4$ /ml)	57	34 (60% Decrease)
Milk Production (l/day /cow)	51.6	59.0 (14% Increase)

As shown in Table 10, the composition of the present invention induced a marked decrease in the number of somatic cells in raw milk and an increase in the amount of milk production.

While the invention has been described with respect to the above specific embodiments, it should be recognized that various modifications and changes may be made to the invention by those skilled in the art which also fall within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

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17

**What is claimed is:**

1. A composition for preventing or treating mastitis, comprising 0.1 to 20 wt% of chitosan-chitooligosaccharide and 0.1 to 10 wt% of bromelain as active ingredients.
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein said chitosan-chitooligosaccharide is a mixture of chitosan and chitooligosaccharide, in a ratio ranging from 1: 0.5 to 1: 0.75.
3. The composition of claim 1, wherein said bromelain is coated first with an aqueous 1<sup>st</sup> coating agent and then coated with a 2<sup>nd</sup> coating agent.
4. The composition of claim 3, wherein the aqueous 1<sup>st</sup> coating agent is selected from the group consisting of sodium alginate, alginic acid, polymethylmetacrylate, wheat protein, soybean protein, methylcellulose (MC), hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC), hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), Guar gum, Locust bean gum, Xanthan gum, Gellan gum, Arabia gum and a mixture thereof.
5. The composition of claim 3, wherein the 2<sup>nd</sup> coating agent is selected from the group consisting of corn extract protein or an artificially processed material thereof, sodium alginate, alginic acid, polymethylmetacrylate, shellac, hydroxypropylmethylcellulosephthalate (HPMCP), hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), hydroxypropylmethylcelluloseacetatesuccinate (HPMCAS), carboxymethylcellulose (CMC), hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC), celluloseacetatephthalate (CAP), ethylcellulose (EC), methylcellulose (MC), soybean protein, wheat protein, chitin, chitinsan, agar, carrageenan, pectin, carbopol, Guar gum, Locust bean gum, Xanthan gum, Gellan gum, Arabia gum and a mixture thereof.
6. The composition of claim 1, which further comprises 0.5 to 30 wt% of

WO 03/057233

PCT/KR03/00031

DA

18

zinc or a salt thereof.



- 5 7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the zinc or its salt is chelated with a compound selected from the group consisting of methionine, acetate and protenate.
8. The composition of claim 1 or 6, which further comprises 0.01 to 10 wt% of licorice.
- 10 9. The composition of claim 1 or 6, which further comprises 10 to 60 wt% of a fermented culture.
10. The composition of claim 8, which further comprises 10 to 60 wt% of a fermented culture.
- 15 11. The composition of claim 9, wherein the fermented culture is the culture of the microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus terreus*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Bacillus subtilis*.
- 20 12. The composition of claim 10, wherein the fermented culture is the culture of the microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus terreus*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Bacillus subtilis*.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/KR03/00031

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>		
IPC7 A61K 35/78		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC7 A61K 35/78, A 61K 31/73, C07H 15/203		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
KOREAN PATENTS AND APPLICATIONS FOR INVENTIONS SINCE 1975		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
pubmed on line		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 04-169529 A (NIPPON SODA CO., LTD.) 17 June 1992 see pages 1-4	1
A	EP 0692253 A (NIPPON SODA CO., LTD.) 17 Jan. 1996 see pages 1-3	1
A	JP 57-180602 A (NIPPON SODA CO., LTD.) 06 Nov. 1982 see pages 1-5	1
A	KR 1999-0044796 A (SRI WON HWA SEONG CO., LTD.) 25 June 1999 see the whole document	1
A	KR 1998-0008232 A (KIN, CHAN) 30 April 1998 see pages 1-4	1
P, A	KR 2001-0058414 A (Lee, Dong Ku) 06 June 2001 see the whole document	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "B" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
30 APRIL 2003 (30.04.2003)		01 MAY 2003 (01.05.2003)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR  Korean Intellectual Property Office 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140		Authorized officer CHO, Hee Won Telephone No. 82-42-481-5607 

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Information on patent family members

International application No.

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